

SOME FREAK STAMPS

ERRORS THAT CAUSE PHILATELISTS TO JUMP FOR JOY.

The Cause Among Collectors For the Possession of Samples of Handers Made by Uncle Sam's Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

About the only freaks of great value manufactured by the government are misprinted postage stamps, the value of one of these sometimes running up into the thousands. There is nothing more dear to the collector than these errors in printing, and, too, there is nothing which causes a tornado of trouble quicker in the bureau of engraving and printing. An error is generally a costly thing in this department. It means that whoever is responsible for the mistake must get out and hunt another job. The work is too important to permit of carelessness. An error produces a freak stamp, but it also produces a vacancy, often more, in the ranks of the employees of the department. But the collector, the philatelist, is happy, for he gets a prize of the first water.

Any and every thing in the way of a stamp which varies a hair's breadth from the correct design is a freak, and there is always a heated race by the stamp fiends to secure one of these. Usually these errors, and they are not made often, are detected before many of the stamps are put in circulation, and when only a few get out the collectors are ready to pay fancy prices for one of the prizes. Some few collectors labor under the impression that "every man has his price," and the sum of \$20,000 was offered the head of the bureau a few years ago if he would have issued a half dozen sheets of two cent errors. Of course no consideration whatever was given to the proposition, and the get rich quick philatelist saw his plans miscarry.

Some very valuable freak stamps were issued in 1893, when a series of stamps was issued in colors. The series comprised denominations from 1 cent to 90 cents. The 15, 24, 30 and 90 cents were printed in two colors. On these the central picture was printed inverted, and the error was detected. Today any of these freaks will bring from \$500 to \$800 each.

The freak two cent pan-American series of stamps which turned up in Buffalo, N. Y., in the year of the Rain-bow City exposition, 1901, are now rated at \$55 each. Only a few of these got in circulation before it was discovered that the railroad train in the center of the stamp was upside down. It is likely that thousands would have been sold had not a gentleman who had purchased ten stamps discovered the error and forthwith wrote the bureau of engraving and printing notifying the officers. He doubtless thought he was doing a good service for the government, and doubtless he was, but the stamp collectors denounce him as a scoundrel of the rankiest type. The gentleman gave away several of the stamps he had bought. While a large number of the stamps with the inverted train of cars were sold before the error was detected, there are only six of these freaks which can be accounted for, the other stamps having perhaps served their purpose without being discovered as belonging to the valuable freak family. It is altogether reasonable to suppose that the stamps were affixed to letters and the envelopes destroyed. If any sheet of error stamps other than that sent to the Buffalo office was ever sent out, the fact has never been known at the bureau, and it is not likely that the market will ever be glutted with this freak stamp.

During the winter of 1890 a sheet of the ordinary one cent stamps, with the word "Guam" printed across the face, slipped through with "Guam" upside down. These stamps were printed for the use of the island, and collectors have searched far and near for them. Only a few have been secured by the collectors, and they bring stiff prices. The people of Guam know but little about the value set on such freaks by the stamp collectors.

Back in the seventies, when the government used its own distinctive set of stamps for the several departments, an error was made by the bank note company which then held the contract for making the stamps. The regular color adopted by the navy department was blue. A sheet of the two cent denomination was printed in green, and the freak has now a market value of about \$45 each. The genuine, in blue, is worth twenty times its face value.

One collector was fortunate enough to corner the market by getting possession of a sheet of four cent stamps of the Columbian series which was printed by mistake in steel blue when its right color should have been ultramarine blue. He got it at its face value, and when he wants to dispose of one he can readily get \$35.

There are a number of other valuable freak stamps, but the errors of the bureau of engraving and printing have been remarkably few, considering the immense number of sheets of stamps turned out every year. Each sheet after being printed passes through a dozen or more hands before it is ready for the stock vault, and inspectors and counters are always on the lookout for errors in printing.—Kansas City Star.

Unsafe. "I understand, senator, that you regard your colleague as an unsafe man."

"I do. It would be just like him to get scared and turn state's evidence at the first indication of danger."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Making a life is greater than making a living.—Chicago Tribune.

JOHN KNOX.

Continued from page 1.

any sign of mirth in him, neither had he pleasure to accompany any man." But a week sufficed—one week of agitated seclusion. In seven days he came forth to take up his public work, with the main principles of the Reformation decided. That week saved the nation.

The other scene, however, intervened before his life-work began—a taste of the persecution he had anticipated. For nineteen months Knox was a slave in the French galleys; "chained with four or six others to the rowing benches, without change of posture by day, and compelled to sleep, still chained, under the benches by night; exposed to the elements day and night alike; enduring the lash of the overseer, wearing the coarse shirt and serge jacket of a rower, feeding on insufficient meals of hard biscuit and porridge of oil and beans; chained with the vilest malefactors. For nineteen months!" Yet his faith never failed, even when his strength seemed ebbing out and his life was despaired of. In the summer of 1548, when the galleys were lying in sight of St. Andrews, a companion asked him if, in his weakness, he could see land, and his reply was: "Yes, I know it well, for I see the steeples of that place where God first opened my mouth to His glory; and I am fully persuaded that how weak soever I now appear, I shall not depart this life until my tongue shall glorify His holy name in the same place." There are few contrasts in history, says Dr. Taylor, more striking and suggestive than that between the weak and apparently dying galley slave, looking longingly on the shores of his native land, and the energetic reformer of a few years later, of whom the English Ambassador wrote to Cecil, saying: "I assure you the voice of that one man is able in an hour to put more life in us than 600 trumpets continuously blustering in our ears." The next year, 1549, Knox was free.

AT HOLYROOD. It seemed as if Mary Queen of Scots and John Knox had singled each other out for hand-to-hand combat from the very first; she, a devout Roman Catholic; he, the champion of an independent church. The conflict between them was irrepressible.

Knox has often been assailed as a hard man, violent in speech, bristling with prejudices, merciless in judgment. He looked with composure at the tears of the beautiful queen, it is said. Mary never forgave him for treating her last argument in this way. But this battle was no child's play, to be won by either tears or flattery. The rights of Scotland had to be wrung from the iron grasp of kings and princes, proud nobles and prouder churchmen, if the tree of civil and religious liberty was to be planted in the earth. Looking at Knox's portrait we cannot see the lines of hardness in that spare and delicate face. We think, rather, that he was forced beyond his nature into violence, and that beneath his iron-like bearing there lay a gentle heart. Carlyle says: "Turn out his face, and you would see the tragic features of his life that he was forced into it."

AT ST. GILES. "Mary reigned in Holyrood; John Knox reigned in St. Giles." The pulpit was the throne of his peculiar and pre-eminent power. There he was supreme, and all his faculties were at their best. He entered it quietly, and began with a calm exposition of scripture; but before he ended his sermon, in the striking words of James Melville, "he was so active and vigorous he was like to ding that pulpit into blades and fly out of it." The old wooden pulpit is still preserved in the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh, and it is certainly "dinged" to this day. But whether by the hand of Knox or of time is unknown. But there he stood and fearlessly proclaimed the truth. There he wrestled with God in prayer as earnestly as on that dark night in the solitudes of the forest, when he cried: "O, God, give me Scotland, or I die." There, too, he spoke the words of peace and comfort which his oft-cited people needed. By his work the entire face and future of Scotland were changed. Neither the religion, liberty nor literature of Scotland would have been what they are without the Reformation; and without Knox, humanly speaking, the Reformation would not have been. He laid the foundation of that national popular education which has made Scotland at home so intelligent, and carried the word of God into all lands. Whichever Presbyterianism has found a foothold, its adherents name Knox side by side with Calvin as one of its foremost leaders and organizers. His influence is felt to-day, after 400 years, in the civil and religious liberties of Great Britain and the United States.

JOHN KNOX'S HOME. Midway between St. Giles and Holyrood Palace, it still stands, though built to 1490. In the fading light of a brief November day in 1573 John Knox, aged 67, left his pulpit and crept feebly down the hill to his house. The crowd which had filled the church hurried out before him, and lined the street as he passed by. In this last scene all were unanimous; there was no one to cast a libel or unfriendly look upon that great man's progress from the scene of his greatest labors to the death-bed which awaited him. When they saw him disappear within his own door, they knew it was for the last time. Once or twice he spoke to them from the window which jutted out over the street, and is called "the preaching window," and then he passed up the stair which led to his bed-chamber. Here he lay for a fortnight, dying, but seeing all who sought him, determined to show the reverential company who came and went that to die in the faith was a part of his mission. So he held a court of death in his chamber—to the end a prophet and teacher to men.

But in that quiet chamber, on the last night of his life, the fierce and malcontent enemy of souls leaped upon the bed and made a last desperate clutch at the soul of John Knox. "Satana's last assault," he said with a sigh of weariness, "E'en now he sought to make me feel that I have merited heaven by my faithful ministry. But what have I that I have not received? Wherefore I give thanks to my God through Jesus Christ, who hath pleased to give me victory, and I am persuaded that the tempter shall not again attack me, but that within a short time I shall exchange this mortal and miserable life for a blessed immortality through Jesus Christ."

On the 26th of November, 1573, his body was carried amid the tears of the city to its last resting-place; and the Regent Morton spoke these words:

"Here lay a man who, in his life, never feared the God of whom he had been speaking with dagger and dagger, but who died in peace and honor."

Erie Police Force.

"What need is there for a railroad company to maintain an independent police force?" asked the inquisitive man.

Here is one answer: During the month of March the Erie Railroad police force made 572 arrests for crimes and depredations along its lines, an average of nearly 19 each day including Sundays. But 18 of those arrested were discharged by police justices, the convictions numbering 552 and the amount of fines imposed \$1,284 14. Sentence was suspended in 133 cases because of the youth of the offenders, while 144 were sent to jail. This record does not include prisoners sent to state prisons or reformatories for attempts at train wrecking, burglary, etc.

It proves, too, that the Erie Railroad police are neither "spotters," gate keepers nor ornaments. Instead they are as thoroughly organized, well disciplined and effective a police force as that of any municipality in the country. Every large railroad system in the country now has its police force and considers it as much of a necessity as any part of its operating department. Its members work in unison with the police authorities of the townships in preserving order on the company's property and protecting it and the property of shippers from thieves. The chief of the Erie Railroad police prides himself on the fact that in the past two years not a single successful case for false arrest has been made against any member of his force. The arrests have numbered nearly 12,000 in that time in Mr. Schofield's efforts to break up the gangs who steal coal, "brasses" and contents of freight cars.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.—Advt.

550 to the Pacific Coast.

Colonists' tickets to California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and other points in the West and Northwest on sale at all Lackawanna Railroad offices, February 28th to May 14th, 1905, at very low rates. One change of cars to California. Quick time. Choice of routes. Dining car service is a part. Pullman and tourist sleeping car accommodations reserved and baggage checked through to destination. Apply to agents or address C. P. Barrett, D. P. A. No. 749 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

Vegetable SEEDS. Reliable and Tested. Catalogue Mailed Free. WEEBER & DON. 114 CHAMBERS STREET. NEW YORK.

JARVIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, Cor. Framont Street & Austin Place. BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 2 to 6 and 7 to 9.30 P. M.

Subscription to Circulating Department, \$1.00 a year.

Reading Room Free to All.

SEEDS. PEAS—American Wonder, Extra Early Philadelphia, McLean's Little Gem, Champion of England.

BEANS—Lima Beans, Extra Early Valentine, Bush; Black Wax, Bush.

Lawn Grass Seed, Onion Setts, Flower Seeds.

BEAN POLES. FANCY MICHIGAN POTATOES. Cook dry and meaty, taste delicious, 90c per bushel.

R. T. CADMUS, 595 Bloomfield Avenue.

PHONE 2, D. 5th; Local 55.

Empire Theatre.

In "At the Old Cross Roads," which will be presented at the Empire Theatre, Newark, next Monday by Arthur C. Alston's company of players, we are promised one of the most idyllic dramas of the always picturesque sunny South. The charming atmosphere allows of some pretty scenic embellishment which the management has taken full advantage of. A brief outline of the plot of "At the Old Cross Roads" shows that the play must be a surprisingly interesting and intense story of life. "Parapa," an octroon upon the estate of Dayton Thornton; Annabel Thornton, the heiress to Magnolia Grove; Dayton Thornton, its master; Tom Martin, of Myrtle Fern Plantation; Doc Kerr, a steamboat gambler on the "Ole Mississippi"; the Count de Money, from everywhere; "Young Mississippi," Liza's moose in de bullrubba; Major Bradley Ferrar, one of the old line; George Chilton, the coroner; Midge Thornton, a daughter of Dayton's by a former marriage and "Ole Aunt Eliza," one of the Thorntons are the characters that go to make up the mimic life of the romance. The cast is an excellent one and contains such well-known people as James M. Brophy, William Brummel, Philip Conner, Harry L. Dunkinson, Maurice Hedges, J. Frank Gibbons, May Nunnery, Annie Mortimer, Louise Valentine, Kathryn Shay, Helen Griffin and others.

Patents Issued.

Patents issued to Jerseymen and reported for the CITIZEN by Drake & Co., Solicitors of Patents, corner Broad and Market streets, Newark, N. J.:

Loose leaf binder, F. A. Brown, Passaic; finger exerciser for students in typewriting, J. T. Bratton, Irvington; clutch, A. W. Cash, Newark; means for heating and melting, J. Collins and J. Fraley, Paterson; boring tool, M. D. Converse, Newark; propeller, C. T. Fried, Newark; tenting machine, A. McLean, Passaic; manufacturing hairpins or the like, T. R. New, Jersey City; orthographic printing apparatus, N. D. Wynant, Arlington, and P. G. Fleming, Elizabeth.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Advt.

Now is the time to place your orders for CHOLERA LAWN OR GARDEN MANURE, delivered to your place at short notice. THE PEOPLE'S ICE CO., 161 Thomas street, Bloomfield, P. O. Box 236.—Advt.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the office of the Town Clerk of said town, until May 1, 1905, at 5 P. M., for the furnishing of all labor and material and doing all the work necessary to construct such portion of any house sewer as lies between the main sewer and the street line. The pipe used must be either five or six-inch diameter, salt glazed vitrified sewer pipe. The price bid must be a lump sum, and nothing extra will be paid for extra digging or pipe which may be ordered by the Sewer Engineer.

Where concrete is ordered by the Sewer Engineer \$2.50 per cubic yard will be paid. Two dollars per cubic yard will be paid for rock excavation. Boulders measuring less than one-half of a cubic yard will not be measured as rock. The laying of the sewer and materials furnished must conform in all respects to the Sewer Ordinance for the Town of Bloomfield. Ten per cent of amount of bills for work of construction will be retained for three months to insure proper repairs to trenches.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each proposal must be sealed and endorsed "Sewer Proposals for House Connections," and addressed to WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

By order of the Town Council, WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

Proposals for Street Improvements.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the office of the Town Clerk of said town until Monday, May 1, 1905, at 5 P. M., for the grading of Weaver Avenue and Cedar Street, from Newark Avenue to Berkeley Avenue. Also for the construction of a storm water sewer in said streets. The price bid must include the furnishing of all material and labor used in carrying out and completing the entire work.

The bids for the above work must be in the sum of 1,000 cubic yards of excavation, 100 feet of 18 inch vitrified pipe, 2 catch basins complete.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Ernest Baughlin, Town Surveyor, Bloomfield National Bank Building, Bloomfield, N. J. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified cheque for \$50 drawn to the order of the Town of Bloomfield, as a guarantee of good faith of the bidder.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Each proposal must be sealed and endorsed "Weaver Avenue and Cedar Street Improvement Proposals," and addressed to WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

By order of the Town Council, WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

Proposals for Broken Stone.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomfield at the office of the Town Clerk of said town until May 1, 1905, at 5 P. M., for the furnishing of 3,000 tons more or less of broken stone delivered at each point in the town as may be designated by the Road Committee. Each proposal must state the price per ton of 2,240 pounds. Each load of stone delivered must be accompanied with weigher's certificate.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing broken stone," and addressed to WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Town Council, WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the construction of a sanitary sewer in West Belleville Avenue, objections in writing to the work done and materials used in the above named improvement must be filed with the Town Clerk on or before Monday, May 1, 1905, at 5 P. M.

By order of the Town Council, WM. L. JOHNSON, Town Clerk.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 19, 1905.



A CONFIDENTIAL CHAT.

"It's perfect nonsense, Bessie, for you to talk of being laid on the shelf. Why, it all depends on yourself. Forget your worries, your aches and ailments; do as I did, take plenty of out-of-door air, cultivate happiness by not allowing your mind to dwell on the trifles and the worries of life. I sent thirty-one cents in stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser,' and found it contained much useful information about the care of my health, about physiology, anatomy, and everything a woman should know. I then decided to write Dr. Pierce and tell him all about my ailments. I received such a nice, carefully considered and confidential letter, in reply, giving me advice about my diet, exercise and all. This advice is free to everyone and I wonder you don't write him at once. It didn't take me many months to regain my good looks. Ever since I was fifteen I have suffered untold agonies periodically but now I am free from pain, worry and bad temper. Occasionally I took Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—for the complexion, and to stimulate the liver. Then I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription three times a day for those womanly weaknesses I told you about. That's my secret of beauty. It's the easiest thing in the world to be happy and keep one's good looks. Look at the thousands of women who have been made well by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; look how they keep their good looks. Dr. Pierce offers \$500 reward for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Protrusion, or Falling of Womb which he cannot cure. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure."

Odorous Excavating. Licensed by Board of Health. Odorless Excavating orders promptly tended to at reasonable rates. Apply to or address RICHARD MAXWELL, No. 15 Clinton Street, Bloomfield, Telephone No. 59-a.—Advt.

Chas. W. Hedden & Co. UNDERTAKERS, 72 Clinton Street, L. D. Telephone No. 59-b. BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Everything Furnished Pertaining to the Business.

BE AT HAND AND HAVE YOUR

LAWN MOWERS

Sharpened and Ready for Use.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Drop us a card and we will call for them.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

FRONAPFEL BROS., 326 GLENWOOD AVENUE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J. Telephone 8-1.

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BEST QUALITY LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA AND CANAL COAL. KINDLING WOOD.

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Quarries: Coal Yard and Main Offices, Upper Montclair, N. J.

MISS ANNIE VAN TASSEL, INSTRUCTOR OF PIANO FORTE. Season Begins September 28. For terms, etc., apply at 91 LINDEN AVENUE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Miss Harriet Zahnle, TEACHER OF PIANO. 27 Washington Ave., Bloomfield, N. J. Miss Zahnle can be seen at her residence Fridays from 2 to 4 P. M.

FREDERICK WILLIAM VANDERPOOL will accept a limited number of pupils in VOCAL CULTURE. FOR TERMS APPLY AT STUDIO, 178 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Miss Cornelia D. Milner, DEALER IN Pianos and Organs, Bloomfield, New Jersey. Pianos shipped direct from factory. Lowest prices and easiest terms. Those intending to move can have their organs taken up, cleaned and re-laid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Advt.

259 Walnut St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Fires and Burglaries ARE EVERY DAY OCCURRENCES. Why take chances of losing your valuable when for \$5.00 a year you can rent a safe deposit box in the largest, strongest and most modern safe deposit vaults in the State of New Jersey?

FIDELITY TRUST CO. Prudential Building, NEWARK, N. J. Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$9,000,000.

Now is the time to clean carpets. You want your carpets taken up, cleaned and re-laid, send word to D. Douglass, No. 9 Park street, Montclair. Mr. Douglass has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and re-laid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Advt.

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